

THE CAROLINA SPARTAN.

BY GAVIS & TRIMMIE.

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CAROLINA SPARTAN.

MR. BUCHANAN'S INAUGURAL.

Fellow-Citizens: I appear before you this day to take the solemn oath that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. In entering upon this great office, I must humbly invoke the God of our Fathers for wisdom and firmness to execute its high and responsible duties in such a manner as to restore harmony and the ancient friendship among the people of the several States, and to preserve our free institutions throughout many generations. Convinced that I owe my election to the inherent love for the Constitution and the Union which still animates the hearts of the American people, let me earnestly ask their powerful support in sustaining all just measures calculated to perpetuate these, the richest political blessings which Heaven has ever bestowed upon any nation.

Having determined not to become a candidate for re-election, I shall have no motive to influence my conduct in administering the government, except the desire to faithfully and to the best of my ability, to live in the grateful memory of my countrymen. We have recently passed through a Presidential contest in which the passions of our fellow-citizens were excited to the highest degree by questions of deep and vital importance; but when the people proclaimed their will, the tempest at once subsided, and all was calm.

The voice of the majority, speaking in the manner prescribed by the Constitution, was heard, and instant submission followed. Our own country could alone have exhibited so grand and striking a spectacle of the capacity of man for self-government. What a happy conception then was it for Congress to apply this simple rule, that the will of the majority shall govern, to the settlement of the question of domestic slavery in the territories. Congress is neither to legislate slavery into any territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. As a natural consequence Congress has also prescribed that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State, it shall be admitted to the Union with or without slavery as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.

A difference of opinion has arisen in regard to the time when the people of a territory shall decide this question for themselves. This is happily a matter of but little practical importance, and, besides, it is a judicial question which legitimately belongs to the Supreme Court of the United States, before whom it is now pending, and will, it is understood, be speedily and finally settled. To their decision, in common with all good citizens, I shall cheerfully submit, whatever this may be; though it has been my individual opinion that under the Nebraska Kansas act, the appropriate period will be when the number of actual residents in the territory shall justify the formation of a constitution with a view to its admission as a State into the Union. But be this as it may, it is the imperative and indispensable duty of the government of the United States to secure to every resident inhabitant the free and independent expression of his opinion by his vote.

This sacred right of each individual must be preserved. This being accomplished, nothing can be fairer than to leave the people of a territory free from all foreign interference to decide their own destiny for themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. The whole territorial question being thus settled upon the principle of popular sovereignty—a principle as ancient as free government itself—every thing of a practical nature has been decided, and no other question remains for adjustment, because all agree that under the Constitution slavery in the States is beyond the reach of any human power, except that of the respective States themselves wherein it exists. May we not then hope that the long agitation on this subject is approaching its end, and that the geographical parties to which it has given birth, so much dreaded by the Father of his Country, will speedily become extinct.

Most happy will it be for the country when the public mind shall be diverted from this question to others of pressing and more practical importance. Throughout the whole progress of this agitation, which has scarcely known any intermission for more than twenty years, whilst it has been productive of no positive good to any human being, it has been the prolific source of great evils to the master, to the slave and to the whole country; it has alienated and estranged the people of the sister States from each other, and has even seriously endangered the very existence of the Union—nor has the danger yet entirely ceased.

Under our system there is a remedy for all mere political evils in the sound sense and sober judgment of the people. Time is a great corrective. The political subjects which but a few years ago excited and exasperated the public mind, have passed

away, and are now nearly forgotten—but this question of domestic slavery is of far greater importance than any mere political question, because, should the agitation continue, it may eventually endanger the personal safety of a large portion of our countrymen where the institution exists. In that event, no form of government, however admirable in itself, however productive of material benefits, can compensate for the loss of peace and domestic security around the family altar. Let every Union-loving man therefore exert his best influence to suppress this agitation, which, since the recent legislation of Congress, is without any legitimate object.

It is an evil of the times that men have undertaken to calculate the mere material value of the Union. Reasoned estimates have been presented of the pecuniary profits and local advantages which would result to different States and sections from its dissolution and of the comparative injuries which such an event would inflict on other States and sections. Even descending to this low and narrow view of the mighty question, all such calculations are at fault. The bare reference to a single consideration will be conclusive on this point.

We at present enjoy a free trade throughout our extensive and expansive country such as the world never witnessed. This trade is conducted on railroads and canals, on noble rivers and arms of the sea, which bind together the North and the South, the East and West, of our confederacy. Annihilate this trade, arrest its free progress by the geographical lines of jealous and hostile States, and you destroy the prosperity and onward march of the whole and every part, and involve all in one common ruin.

But such considerations, important as they are in themselves, sink into insignificance when we reflect on the terrific evils which would result from disunion or any portion of the Confederacy—to the North not more than to the South—to the East not more than to the West. These I shall not attempt to portray, because I feel an humble confidence that the kind Providence which inspired our fathers with wisdom to frame the most perfect form of government and union ever devised by man, will not suffer it to perish until it shall have been peacefully instrumental, by its example, in the extension of civil and religious liberty throughout the world.

Next in importance to the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union, is the duty of preserving the government free from the taint or even the suspicion of corruption. Public virtue is the vital spirit of Republics, and history proves that when this has decayed and the love of money has usurped its place, although the forms of free government may remain for a season, the substance has departed forever. Our present financial condition is without a parallel in history. No nation has ever before been embarrassed from too large a surplus in the treasury.

This almost necessarily gives birth to extravagant legislation. It produces wild schemes of expenditures, and begets a race of speculators and jobbers, whose ingenuity is exerted in contriving and promoting expedients to obtain the public money. The party through its official agents, whether rightfully or wrongfully, is suspected, and the character of the government suffers in the estimation of the people. This is in itself a very great evil. The natural mode of relief from this embarrassment is to appropriate the surplus in the Treasury to great national objects, for which a clear warrant can be found in the Constitution. Among these, I might mention the extinguishment of the public debt; a reasonable increase of the Navy, which is at present inadequate to the protection of our vast tonnage afloat—now greater than that of any other nation, as well as the defence of our extended sea coast.

It is beyond all question the true principle that no more revenue ought to be collected from the people than the amount necessary to defray the expenses of a wise, economical, and efficient administration of the Government. To reach this point it was necessary to resort to a modification of the tariff, and this has been accomplished in such a manner as to do as little injury as may have been practicable to our domestic manufactures, especially those necessary for the defence of the country. Any discrimination against a particular branch for the purpose of benefiting favored corporations, individuals or interests, would have been unjust to the rest of the community, and inconsistent with that spirit of fairness and equality which ought to govern in the adjustment of a revenue tariff; but the squandering of the public money sinks into comparative insignificance, as a temptation to corruption, when compared with the squandering of the public land. No nation in the tide of time has ever been blessed with so rich and noble an inheritance as we enjoy in the public lands.

In administering this important trust, whilst it may be wise to grant portions of them for the improvement of the remainder, yet we should never forget that it is our cardinal policy to reserve these lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only best promote the prosperity of the new States by furnishing them a hardy and independent race of honest and industrious citizens, but shall secure homes for our children, and our children's children, as well as for those exiles from foreign shores who may seek in this country to improve their condition, and to enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Such emigrants have done much to promote the growth and prosperity of the country. They have proved faithful both in peace and in war. After becoming citizens they are entitled, under the Constitution and laws, to be placed on perfect equality with native-born citizens, and in this character they should ever be kindly recognized.

The Federal Constitution is a grant from the States to Congress of certain specific powers, and the question whether this grant shall be liberally or strictly construed has, more or less, divided political parties from

the beginning. Without entering into the argument, I desire to state at the commencement of my administration, that long experience and observation have convinced me that a strict construction of the powers of the government is the only true as well as the only safe theory of the constitution. Whenever in our past history doubtful powers have been exercised by Congress, they have never failed to produce injuries and unhappy consequences. Many such instances might be adduced if this were the proper occasion. Neither is it necessary for the public service to strain the language of the constitution, because all the great and useful powers required for a successful administration of the government, both in peace and in war, have been granted either in express terms or by the plainest implication.

Whilst deeply convinced of these truths, I yet consider it clear, that under the war-making power Congress may appropriate money towards the construction of a military road, when this is absolutely necessary for the defence of any State or Territory of the Union against foreign invasion. Under the Constitution Congress has power to declare war, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to call forth the militia to repel invasion. This endowed in an ample manner with the war-making power, the corresponding duty is required that the United States shall protect each of them (the States) against invasion. How is it possible to afford this protection to California and our Pacific possessions, except by means of a military road through the territory of the United States, over which men and munitions of war may be speedily transported from the Atlantic States to meet and repel the invader? In case of a war with a naval power much stronger than our own, we should then have no other available access to the Pacific coast; because such a power would instantly close the route across the Isthmus of Central America.

It is impossible to conceive that whilst the Constitution has expressly required Congress to defend all the States, it should yet deny to them by any fair construction the only possible means by which one of these States can be defended. Besides, the Government, ever since its origin, has been in the constant practice of constructing military roads. It might also be wise to consider whether the love for the Union, which now animates our fellow-citizens on the Pacific coast, may not be impaired by our neglect or refusal to provide for them, in their remote and isolated condition. The only means by which the power of the States on this side of the Rocky Mountains can reach them in sufficient time to protect them against invasion. I forbear, for the present, from expressing an opinion as to the wisest and most economical mode in which the Government can lend its aid in accomplishing this great and necessary work. I believe that many difficulties in the way, which now appear formidable, will in a great degree vanish, as soon as the nearest and best route shall have been satisfactorily ascertained. It may be right that on this occasion I should make some brief remarks as to our rights and duties as a member of the great family of nations.

In our intercourse with them there are some plain principles approved by our own experience from which we should never depart. We ought to cultivate peace, commerce and friendship with all nations, and this not merely as the best means of promoting our own national interest, but in a spirit of christian benevolence towards fellow men wherever their lot may be cast. Our diplomacy should be direct and frank, neither seeking to obtain more, nor accepting less than is our due. We ought to cherish a sacred regard for the independence of all nations, and never attempt to interfere in the domestic concerns of any, unless this shall be imperatively required by the great law of self-preservation.

To avoid entangling alliances has been a maxim of our policy ever since the days of Washington, and its wisdom no one will attempt to dispute. In short, we ought to do justice in a kindly spirit to all nations, and require justice from them in return. It is our glory, that while other nations have extended their dominions by the sword, we have never acquired any territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, by the voluntary determination of a brave, kindred and independent people to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico form no exception. Unwilling to take advantage of the fortune of war against a sister Republic, we purchased the possessions under the treaty of peace, for a sum which was considered at the time a fair equivalent.

Our past history forbids that we shall in the future acquire territory unless this be sanctioned by the laws of justice and honor. Acting on this principle, no nation will have a right to interfere, or to complain, if, in the progress of events, we shall still further extend our possessions. Hitherto in all our acquisitions, the people under the American flag have enjoyed civil and religious liberty, as well as equal and just laws, and have been contented, prosperous, and happy. Their trade with the rest of the world has rapidly increased, and thus every commercial nation has shared largely in their successful progress. I shall now proceed to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution, whilst humbly invoking the blessing of Divine Providence on this great people.

James Buchanan.

On concluding his address the President elect turned towards Chief Justice Taney, who advanced and extended the Bible towards Mr. Buchanan, administered the oath of office in the terms presented by the Constitution, as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

During the taking of this solemn attestation the deepest interest was manifested, and the multitude were still in the most earnest attention. When it was concluded,

and those upon the platform followed the Chief Justice in congratulating the President elect upon his accession to office, the spectators joined in an enthusiastic acclaim of applause, whilst the swelling music of a dozen bands and the roar of cannon announced that the important ceremony was completed, and James Buchanan duly inaugurated as the fifteenth President of the United States.

After receiving the congratulations of those surrounding him, the President returned to the Senate chamber, and was subsequently conducted by the Senate Committee to the Presidential Mansion.

New Treaties with Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune gives the following particulars in relation to the treaties recently concluded between Mr. Forsyth, our minister in Mexico, and President Comfourt:

The Mexican Extraordinary, the best possible authority, has given publicity to the substance of the new treaties negotiated by Mr. Forsyth, and brought by the Guerrero. The Extraordinary not being itself at hand, we translate from the *Trait d'Union*, which gives full credit to the statements of its contemporary. The treaties were signed at the city of Mexico, on Wednesday, the 5th ult. We translate:

The treaties are five in number, depending upon each other, and all complete an arrangement, the object of which is to relieve Mexico of her financial difficulties, to bring her to her coasts a commercial fleet, and to her frontiers a trade which will give new life and activity to her commerce by land and by sea. We give in order the substance of each treaty.

The first treaty provides for the establishment of a commission for the examination of all claims of the citizens of both Republics against the government of either, excepting the American claims provided for by Mexico by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

The question of Mexican claims against the United States, by reason of the Indian depredations upon the frontier, and conformably to the 11th article of the treaty of Guadalupe, being a point in discussion between the two Republics, will be submitted to the arbitration of the Emperor of the French. If the decision be favorable to Mexico, the claims will be brought before the commission.

The commission will be composed of four members and two secretaries, named by the two governments, who will act as arbitrators, and who will decide all questions upon which the four first members differ.

The second treaty, one of reciprocity, establishes the freedom of trade in certain articles of commerce enumerated, on the territory and frontier rivers of the two republics—but to the exclusion of the lines on the principles of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

The third treaty is a postal treaty, for the establishment of a weekly line of mail steamers. This line will be supported by the two governments, and will touch all the ports of the two countries in the Gulf of Mexico from Mobile to Sinaloa.

The fourth treaty has the character of a general convention, and stipulates, among other things, for the renewal of the treaty of commerce between the two Republics in 1831, which has expired by limitation.

The fifth treaty provides for the loan of five millions of dollars to the Mexican government, at four per cent. per annum. Seven millions are secured by the surrender of the Mexican revenues to the United States, to the perfect satisfaction of the principal and interest.

Three millions will be retained in the Treasury of the United States for the payment of claims recognized by the mixed commission. If this sum be more than sufficient for that purpose, the balance will be paid to Mexico; and if it be not sufficient for the payment of these claims, the Mexican Government will pay the difference. This sum will bear interest till drawn from the treasury for the benefit of the creditors, whether Mexican or American.

Four millions are designed for the extinction of the debt due to England.

The remaining eight millions are to be paid in cash to Mexico, secured by the surrender of 20 per cent. of the Mexican revenues on all kinds of imports and exports, with the exception of European cotton fabrics, whether by Mexican or American ships. The 20 per cent. will be carried to the credit of the exporter or importer, as the case may be, and to the debit of the United States, to the amount of the eight millions of dollars. This arrangement will continue in effect till the reimbursement of the whole sum with interest.

It is said in Mexico that the British Charge des Affaires has protested in the name of his government.

John Phoenix in Boston.

The Knickerbocker for February contains the following letter from John Phoenix, written in Boston:

It is Sunday in Boston. I have been sitting in my room, No. 78 Tremont House, by the window, which commands a cheerful view of a grave yard, musing on various matters and things in a solemn state of mind well befitting the place and the occasion. Seventeen inches of snow fell last night, and Boston looks white, like the Island of Ithabod, and to the full as desolate. Through the hollow and reverberating passages of this ancient building, around the corners of the sinuous streets, from each door and window, in every private and public building, and from the houses of God, resound the peculiar sharp bawling cough of the population of Boston. Every soul of them has it. It is the disease of the country. When I meet an acquaintance in the street, I abstain from the usual greeting, and invariably say, "How is your cough?" and the reply invariably is, "About the same." Coughing, and the ancient pastime of hawking (followed by expectoration) are the principal amusements in this cold city. In the graveyard beneath my window, on a slate tombstone, may be found, I am informed, the following touching inscription:

"Here I lie, bereft of breath,
Because a cough carried me off,
Then a coffin, they carried me off in,"

which I doubt not describes the case of the majority of the silent incumbents of that place of rest.

The Tremont House is, in many respects, a good institution; it is perfectly clean and well arranged; the attendance is good, and the food excellent; but there is an indescribable air of gloom and solemnity pervading the entire establishment well suited to Boston, but chilling to a stranger to the last degree. The waiters, dressed in black, with white neck cloths, move silently and sadly about the tables, looking like so many ministers with thirteen children, four hundred a year, and two donation parties; the man in the office never smiles, in any point of view; a large Bible, with the name of the house stamped upon it, gilt letters, (to prevent religious strangers from bottling it) lies on every table; and the chamber-maid attendants family prayers in the basement. All is "grand, gloomy," and, it must be confessed, exceedingly peculiar. I have attempted but two jokes in this solemn place, and they fell like the flakes of snow, silent and unnoticed. An unfortunate individual in the reading room last evening was seized with an unusually violent fit of coughing, which, if a man could by any possibility have been turned inside out, would have done it; and as a partial cessation of it occurred, with his hair standing on end, (he had coughed his hat off) his face glowing with exertion, and the tears standing in his unhappy eyes, he very naturally gave vent to a profane execration. Everybody looked shocked! I remarked in an audible tone to my companion, that the exclamation was a coffee-dam—an admirable contrivance for raising obstructions from the bottom of streams, and probably adopted by the gentleman to clear his throat; but no one laughed, and I incontinently went to bed.

This morning, on arising, I discovered that my boots, left outside the door to be embellished with blacking, had, like those of Bombastes, not been displaced; so I said to the porter, a man of grave and solemn aspect: "You have a very honest set of people about this house." "Why?" said the porter, with a somewhat startled expression. "Because," I rejoined, "I left my boots outside my door last night, and find this morning no one has touched them." That man walked off slow and stately, and never knew that I had been humorous. Disappointments have been my lot in life. I remember in early childhood going to the theatre to see Mrs. W. H. Smith appear in two new pieces; the bills said she would do it, and she came upon the stage perfectly whole and entire like any other lady. Upon the whole, it is my impression that Boston is a dull, gloomy, precise, and solemn city, which I take to be owing entirely to the intense cold that prevails there in the winter, which chills and freezes up the warmer nature of the inhabitants, who don't have time to get thawed out before the cold comes back again. I have met many Bostonians in more genial climates, who appeared to be very hearty and agreeable fellows. I took a short ride yesterday in the Metropolitan Railroad cars, which are dragged by horse power from the Tremont House to Roxbury. The only other occupant of my car was a young and lovely female in deep mourning. She wore a heavy black veil, and her thick and beautiful Auburn hair was gathered up on each side of her face, beneath a spotted cap—a widow's cap of snowy muslin. I had all a way a feeling for widows; young and pretty widows particularly always excite my deepest interest and sympathy. I gazed with moistened eyes on the sweet specimen before me, so young, so beautiful, I thought, and, alas! what suffering she has experienced. I pictured to myself her devotion to her husband during his last illness, the untiring watchfulness with which she nursed over his pillow, the unwearied and self-sacrificing spirit with which she hoped on, hoping ever, till, in despite of her care, her love, he sank forever, and her agonized shriek rang in my ear, as with hands clasped and up turned eyes, she felt that he was dead—her dream of life was over—her strength was gone—her heart was broken.

The young widow had been regarding me earnestly during this time, and probably imagined what was passing in my mind; for, throwing her veil over her hat, she turned partly around toward me, and looking steadily in my face, she winked her eye. Yes, sir, she winked her eye at me—the moral Phoenix—and I rose from my seat, and left the Metropolitan car and returned to the Tremont House. And it is possible, thought I, as I gazed from my window up Tremont street, and observed a sanctimonious gentleman in a long, black overcoat, looking hastily up and down the

street, and then dodge up a small alley in great haste—is it possible that this little widow in the car is at all typical of the great city to which she belongs?

A most respectable, staid, and solemn outward appearance—covering a very strong disposition to that devilry which is defined by the Bible as "the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life." But Boston, clothed in its robe of snow, looked too pure, bride-like, and I dismissed the supposition from my mind.

They don't have theatrical performances in Boston on Saturday evenings; the theatres open at three o'clock p. m., and the performance is over at six. Thalberg was allowed to give a concert here last evening, however. He was practising a little this morning, also, on the piano, when a message came from a serious family in the next room, begging him not to play dancing tunes. He didn't.

I had intended to have written to you more at length, but am off to New Orleans directly, and must pack my trunk. Boston is a great place. I am sorry I hadn't time to go and see the Monastery, presided over by Abbott Lawrence, that was burned by the Orangemen.

Yours, truly and respectfully,
JOHN PHOENIX.

Wonders of Science.

The often quoted correspondent of the Newark Daily Advertiser, in one of his late letters from Italy, says:

Stethoscopic auscultation established a principle—thanks to M. Laennec—which has at length produced the *Dynamoscope*, perhaps its greatest service. Other Frenchmen had made some approaches in their efforts to find a mechanical gauge for the animal economy—M. Connet, for example, with his age telling Spirometre, and M. Guillet with his Pneumatometre—but M. Collogues appears to have won all the honors of discovery by his little steel cart-trumpet, which reports to the practiced ear the organic action and actual condition of the entire body at any given moment—gauges its vital force, its age, health and temperature—indicates the course and the event of diseases, &c. The marvellous little instrument, which would seem to leave "clairvoyance" without an apology, is said to be the final result of a series of experiments in auscultation which led to the discovery that all vital organization gives out an audible sound—a low hum, accompanied by very distinct crepitation or crackling.

These sounds may be discerned, we are told, by an acute ear, but more distinctly with the aid of a steel or cork conductor; and they are said to vary in a measurable manner with the age, temperament, health and seasons, to indicate the difference between the effects of fatigue and disease, and to indicate the difference between the effects of a cold, influenza, paralysis, epilepsy, and the like, they entirely disappear, though they continue for ten or fifteen minutes after the cessation of pulsation and respiration in death. They are also heard in amputated limbs for some minutes after the operation—as some creatures appear to be alive after losing their heads. The humming (*bourdonnement*) appears in every part of the body to which the instrument may be applied, but the crepitation only at the extremities of the fingers and toes—when one of them is placed in its bowl. I am not aware that any theory has been deduced from these singular results of this new course of physiological inquiry.

Science and Industrial Arts.

An unpickable and changeable lock has long been a desideratum, and such a one it is now thought has been contrived. The key is so constructed that it is capable of an inexhaustible number of changes. This is effected by providing it with slides, which work in grooves, in such a manner that each slide may be moved with the nail. When the required arrangement is made, the whole is tightened by a screw, and whatever form the screw is thus made to assume the lock adjusts itself to that form in the act of locking, and only that form or arrangement of the key will then unlock it.

The gutta percha shoes lately introduced are made in this way: The inner sole and upper portion, when stretched over the last, is first punctured by a punch. The gutta percha, in a soft shape, is then pressed, by mechanical means, upon this inner sole, the material is forced through the punch holes, and the shoe is then held together as if it had been pegged, though much more securely, for the gutta percha fills entirely the punch holes, and even forms a sort of rivet head on the inside of the shoe.

Two eminent European savans, MM. Senarmont and Becquerel, have obtained surprising results in the artificial formation of crystals and minerals. Some among their specimens of crystalline and crysberyl are described as hard enough to cut glass. They have also found that glass containing arsenic, though at first transparent, becomes cloudy and opaque, then waxy, and finally crystalline. Another discovery made by them is, that pounded loaf sugar mixed with sulphuric acid forms a glutinous substance, which when dry detonates like gun cotton.

GOOD DESCENT.—It is a question whether being called "the son of a gun" should not rather be taken as a compliment than as a term of abuse, as it is well known that no gun is good for anything unless it descends in a straight line from a good stock.

TO CLARIFY CIDER.—The following is an old but good recipe: Put newly-made cider into a clean barrel, and leave it to ferment a few days; and then put in six ounces of ground mustard, tied up in a rag; the cider will become sweet and clear, and remain so until exposed to the air.

Somebody has written a book on "The art of making people happy without money." We are in excellent condition to be experimented upon.

Romance and Revolvers.

The Emperor of Russia has lately performed an act of justice to a much injured and honorable American family, which reflects the highest credit on his Government. The facts were given me by Mr. Sala, the principal writer for Dickens's Household Words, with whom I had the pleasure to dine at London, and who was an actor in the history I am going to give you.

About eighteen months ago, a Miss Ward, from one of the Southern States, was married at Florence, after a short courtship, to a Polish Count, whose unpronounceable name escapes me at this moment. They were married before the American Consul, I believe. After living with Miss Ward partially for three weeks, the Count took French leave one fine morning, carrying off his wife's jewelry as booty. A letter left behind informed Miss Ward of a fact to which she had been till that moment entirely ignorant, to wit: that any Russian subject not married according to the service recognized by the Greek Church and the Russian Government, was invalid and not binding, and that the service which had united them, resembling in nowise the one required, they were as free as if no service had been performed. The consternation of Miss Ward and her family at this delectable piece of villainy may well be imagined; for on inquiry they found that the Count's statement was but too true.

Miss Ward and her mother remained a short time in Italy, endeavoring to obtain some kind of redress for the base imposition which had been practiced on them, but their efforts were fruitless. They then came to Paris, and spent the winter, where they were generally known to the Americans resident in the place.

At the period of the coronation of the Emperor of Russia, they went to St. Petersburg. It was here that Mr. Sala made the acquaintance of the family, by a letter of introduction from Paris. The family were going to demand justice of the Emperor of Russia against his scoundrelly subject. Mr. Sala drew up the petition to the Russian Minister, and in this petition Miss Ward demanded of the Russian Government "the rehabilitation of her honor by a lawful marriage with the Count." The document was handed to Mr. Seymour, the American Minister, and he handed it to the Russian Minister of State.

The moment the case was laid before the Emperor, an order was issued to the Russian Minister at Naples (where the Count was then living) to confer with the Neapolitan Government, with a view to his arrest. The Neapolitan Government, which was just then in great favor with Russia, yielded at once to the request. The Count was seized by the Neapolitan police, and at Russia's expense was conducted to the Russian frontier; there he was received by the Russian police, and carried to Warsaw. The Wards were already there awaiting his arrival. The Count was marched into the church by a posse of policemen, and was compelled to stand up before the altar and marry Miss Ward in due form. When the ceremony was concluded, his wife, now legally the Countess of —, made him a formal bow, and bade him adieu forever. And Sala, who was present, exclaimed, "Young America forever!" The Count, who was an exile, was sent to Siberia, his property was confiscated, the Countess retaining by law one third. The family immediately left again for Italy, where they are spending the winter. The father and brother of Miss Ward were present at the marriage at Warsaw, with revolvers in their pockets, determined, if there was any flinching on the part of the Count, to blow his brains out; for in view of the fact that he was destined for Siberia under any circumstances, it was feared that he might not at the last moment pronounce the necessary word.

And thus was a high act of justice performed by the Russian Government in a bold and rapid manner, and an act which does her the greatest honor.—*Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.*

Sargho Sucre—How to make Sugar.

The introduction of this article into our country has called for an exercise of our mechanical talent to bring forward something to meet the experimenting demand for new sugar mills. In passing through the Institute Fair my attention was attracted to a singularly constructed revolving machine running upon three rollers; but, upon close examination, I found it to be a Chinese sugar cane mill, invented by Mr. Hedges, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who has been so successful in improving the famous little giant corn mill, and has also lately invented a most complete agricultural steam boiler, one of which is also in operation at the fair. This sugar mill is certainly of a most novel construction. It consists of three vertical cast-iron rollers, supported between strong cast plates, resting upon a triangular wood frame about eight feet on its sides. Under each corner is a large truck wheel so adjusted when working as to revolve in a circle, the shaft of one of the rollers occupying the centre of the frame and clutching fast to a timber below, preventing its turning, while the other two, being geared into it at the top, are made to revolve around it as the whole frame is turned by the horse. On one corner is a feed table, from which a man feeds the cane, which, having been acted upon by the two rollers, passes out upon a table on the other corner, which is removed as often as a sufficient quantity accumulates. The juice passes down through the bed plate and is received in a vessel made for that purpose. In a few minutes the truck wheels can be changed and the clutch removed, and the whole is ready to travel. There being no heavy beams to raise, posts to set, or overhead sweeps to provide, and at the same time so easily transported from place to place, it will prove to be just the thing needed by our farmers at this particular time, and from the cheapness of the article it must meet with ready sale. All interested in this line are advised to give it an examination.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*